SUPERFLU'ITY. *n. s.* [*superfluité*, Fr. from *superfluous*.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of *superfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even those things which also had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hooker.*

They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: *superfluity* comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakespeare.*

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled *superfluity*. *Suckling.*

Like the sun, let bounty spread her ray,
And shine that *superfluity* away. *Pope.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* [*super* and *flue*, Lat. *superflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient.

I think it *superfluous* to use any words of a subject so praised in itself as it needs no praises. *Sidney.*

When a thing ceaseth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it must then appear *superfluous*. *Hooker.*

Our *superfluous* lacqueys and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our squares of battle. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

A proper title of a peace, and purchas'd
At a *superfluous* rate. *Shakespeare.*

As touching the ministring to the saints, it is *superfluous* to write. 2 *Cor.* ix. 1.

Horace will our *superfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and set our harp in tune. *Roscommon.*

If ye know,
Why ask ye, and *superfluous* begin
Your message, like to end as much in vain? *Milton.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *superfluous*.] The state of being superfluous.

SU'PERFLUX. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluxus*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the *superflux* to them. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERHU'MAN. *adj.* [*super* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *n. s.* [*super* and *impregnation*.] Superconception; superfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *n. s.* [*super* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent, that it forces the *superincumbent* strata; breaks them all throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*super* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to something else.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and *superinduced*. *Locke.*

In children, savages, and ill-natured people, learning not having cast their native thoughts into new moulds, nor by *superinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded those fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

To *superinduce* any virtue upon a person, take the living creature in which that virtue is most eminent. *Bacon.*

Custom and corruption *superinduce* upon us a kind of necessity of going on as we began. *L'Estrange.*

Father is a notion *superinduced* to the substance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires, like the distemper of the soul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South's Sermons.*

SUPERINDU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *super* and *induce*.] The act of superinducing.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of ill habits quickly deface it. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *injection*.] An injection succeeding upon another. *Dict.*

SUPERINSTITU'TION. *n. s.* [*super* and *institution*.] [In law.] One institution upon another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. *Bailey.*

To SUPERINTE'ND. *v. a.* [*super* and *intend*.] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

This argues design, and a *superintending* wisdom, power and providence in this special business of food. *Derham.*

Angels, good or bad, must be furnished with prodigious knowledge, to oversee Persia and Grecia of old; or if any such *superintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *super* and *intend*.] Super-
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } riour care; the act of overseeing with authority.

Such an universal *superintendency* has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the most minute and inconsiderable things. *South's Sermons.*

The divine providence, which hath a visible respect to the being of every man, is yet more observable in its *superintendency* over societies. *Grew.*

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management. *Derham.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT. *n. s.* [*superintendant*, Fr. from *superintend*.] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Brama, one Deuendre is the *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet.*

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtues, and rejoice to see themselves conducted by those who act under the care of a supreme being, and who think themselves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addison.*

SUPERIO'RITY. *n. s.* [from *superiour*.] Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

Bellarmine makes the formal act of adoration to be subjection to a superiour; but he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the formal reason of it; whereas mere excellency without *superiority* doth not require any subjection but only estimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The person who advises, does in that particular exercise a *superiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or understanding. *Addison's Spectator.*

SUPERIOUR. *adj.* [*superieur*, Fr. *superior*, Latin.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another you do yourself right; for he that you commend is either *superiour* to you in that you commend, or inferior; if he be inferiour, if he be to be commended, you much more: if he be *superiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much less glorious. *Bacon.*

Although *superior* to the people, yet not *superior* to their own voluntary engagements once passed from them. *Taylor.*

Heaven takes part with the oppressed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *superior* power. *L'Estrange.*

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happiness, are more steadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not less happy or less free than we are. *Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *superiour* understandings to his, for not being as well dressed as himself. *Swift.*

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the second prism, the breadth of the image was not encreased, but its *superiour* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the second prism suffer a greater refraction than its inferiour part which appeared red and yellow. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered.

From amidst them forth he pass'd,
Long way through hostile scorn; which he sustain'd
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Milton.*

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion strange! in all enjoyments else
Superior and unmov'd. *Milton.*

There is not in earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superiour* to his sufferings. *Addison's Spectator.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *n. s.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Those under the great officers of state, have more frequent opportunities for the exercise of benevolence than their *superiours*. *Addison's Spectator.*

SUPERLA'TION. *n. s.* [*superlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlation* and overmuchness amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnson.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *adj.* [*superlatif*, Fr. *superlativus*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree.

It is an usual way to give the *superlative* unto things of eminence; and when a thing is very great, presently to define it to be the greatest of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *superlative*. *Watts.*

2. Rising to the highest degree.

The high court of parliament in England is *superlative*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Martyrdoms I reckon amongst miracles; because they seem to exceed the strength of human nature; and I may do the like of *superlative* and admirable holiness. *Bacon.*

The generality of its reception is with many the persuading argument of its *superlative* desert; and common judges measure excellency by numbers. *Glanville.*

Ingratitude and compassion never cohabit in the same breast; which shews the *superlative* malignity of this vice, and the basenesses of the mind in which it dwells. *South's Sermons.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *superlative*.]

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world. *Bacon.*

2. In the highest degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth; but *superlatively* and monstrously so in his old age. *South's Sermons.*

The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellently glorious, *superlatively* powerful, wise and good, Creator of all things. *Bent.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *superlative*.] The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLU'NAR *adj.* [*super* and *luna*.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphysicks, at a loss,
May wander in a wilderness of moss;
The head that turns at *superlunar* things,
Pois'd with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings. *Dunciad.*

SUPERNAL. *adj.* [*supernus*, Latin.]

1. Having an higher position; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the solid matter and substance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *supernal*, as of the globe of the earth and waters which covered it *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* Judge that stirs good thoughts
In any breast of strong authority,
To look into the bolts and stains of right, *Shakespeare.*

He with frequent intercourse
Thither will send his winged messengers,
On errands of *supernal* grace. *Milton.*

Both glorying to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,
Not by the suff'rance of *supernal* pow'r. *Milton.*

SUPERNATANT. *adj.* [*supernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above.

Whilst the substance continued fluid, I could shake it with the *supernatant* menstruum, without making between them any true union. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *n. s.* [from *supernato*, Latin.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing.

Touching the *supernatation* of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drams, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Bodies are differenced by *supernatation*, as floating on water; for chrystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only swim in molten metal and quicksilver. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*super* and *natural*.] Being above the powers of nature.

There resteth either no way unto salvation, or if any, then surely a way which is *supernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himself had not revealed it extraordinarily; for which cause we term it the mystery or secret way of salvation. *Hooker.*

When *supernatural* duties are necessarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needless. *Hooker.*

The understanding is secured by the perfection of its own nature, or by *supernatural* assistance. *Tillotson.*

What mists of providence are these,
Through which we cannot see?
So saints by *supernatural* power set free
Are left at last in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *supernatural*.] In a manner above the course or power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *supernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while he assumed the Saviour. *South's Sermons.*

SUPERNU'MERARY. *adj.* [*supernumeraire*, Fr *super* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number.

Well if thrown out, as *supernumerary*
To my just number found! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In sixty three years there may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or six hours *supernumerary*. *Brown.*

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the services for which it is designed, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *supernumerary* expence this year. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Antiochus Eupator began to augment his fleet; but the Roman senate ordered his *supernumerary* vessels to be burnt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

A *supernumerary* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and serves there on a future expectation of some prebend. *Ayliffe.*

SU'PERPLANT. *n. s.* [*super* and *plant*.] A plant growing upon another plant.

No *superplant* is a formed plant but mistletoe. *Bacon.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

SUPERPROPO'RTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *proportio*, Latin.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *superproportion* in the cause, can be overcome in an instant. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION. *n. s.* [*superpurgation*, Fr. *super* and *purgation*.] More purgation than enough.

There happening a *superpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *n. s.* [*super* and *reflexion*.] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glass before and another behind, you shall see the glass behind with the image within the glass before, and again the glass before in that, and divers such *superreflexions*, till the species speciei at last die. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUPERSA'LIENCY. *n. s.* [*super* and *salio*, Latin; this were better written *supersiliency*.] The act of leaping upon any thing.

Their coition is by *supersaliency*, like that of horses. *Brown.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Latin.] To inscribe upon the top or outside.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two fortunes were only meant in general the goddess who sent prosperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, *superscribed*. *Addison.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *scriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of superscribing.
2. That which is written on the top or outside.

Doth this churlish *superscription*
Portend some alteration in good will. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

Read me the *superscription* of these letters; I know not which is which. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

Let me love her my fill
No *superscriptions* of fame,
Of honour or good name,
No thought but to improve
The gentle and quick approaches of my love. *Suckling.*

I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *superscription*; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head. *Milton.*

It is enough her stone
May honour'd be with *superscription*
Of the sole lady, who had pow'r to move
The great Northumberland. *Waller.*

To SUPERSE'DE. *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by superiour power; to set aside.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind; and therefore in its present workings not controlable by reason; for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *supersede* the workings of reason. *South's Sermons.*

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE'DEAS. [In law.] Is a writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have surety of peace against him of whom he will swear that he is afraid; and the justice required hereunto cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny. *Cowel.*

The far distance of this county from the court, hath heretofore afforded it a *supersedeas* from takers and purveyours. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

SUPERSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*super* and *serviceable*.] Over officious; more than is necessary or required.

A glass-gazing, *superserviceable* finical rogue. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERSTI'TION. *n. s.* [*superstition*, Fr. *superstitio*, Latin.]

1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality.

They the truth
With *superstitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

A rev'rent fear, such *superstition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n then possess'd the swains. *Dryden.*

2. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; false worship.

They had certain questions against him of their own *superstition*. *Acts* xxv. 19.

3. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*superstitieux*, Fr. *superstitiosus*, Latin.] Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion.

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